

Structuration in interphase...

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B106/B186

reached in the first few minutes after the interface formed. To obtain small droplets ($2 - 3\mu$) the emulsion has to be shaken vigorously for 15 - 20 min. In a 5% solution of pluronic L64 the layer solidifies immediately even if the surface-active substance is dissolved in the aqueous phase only. The drop size is $2 - 3\mu$ also after short-time shaking. These facts confirm the relation between high strength of protective layers ($P_m \approx 0.1$ dyn/cm) and the formation of complex supermolecular structures in the form of multilayer phase layers on the interface of the two liquid phases. These structures can also be seen visually. The above phenomena are caused by the hydrodynamic effect of the spontaneous surface turbulence and convection, which causes an unidirectional transition of the hydrocarbon phase into the aqueous phase in the form of an ultramicroemulsion (C. Sternling, L. Scriven, Am. Inst. Chem. Eng., 6, 514 (1959)). The results obtained by using OP-10 and pluronic 164 as emulsifiers for polystyrene latex agree well with the above data. These emulsifiers as well as Nekal'-45 (Nekal'-NB) and pluronic 184 make an almost complete polymerization of the monomer possible at comparatively high concentrations, but differ considerably in their stabilizing action. Maximum stability is reached when using OP-10 or pluronic as emulsifiers under conditions such

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that solid supermolecular surface structures are able to form. High strength of the structurized stabilizing layers is the principal condition for high stabilization of latex and concentrated emulsions; it is achieved when the emulsifiers are sufficiently soluble in water as well as in the non-aqueous phase. There are 1 figure and 1 table. The most important English-language reference is: A. Kaminski, J. W. McBain, Proc. Roy. Soc., London, A198, 447 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: September 26, 1962, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1962

Card 3/3

PARSHIN, A.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; SPIRIDONOV, V.B.

Fractionation of proteins of the muscle tumor in rats. Ukr.
biokhim. zhur. 36 no. 4:536-547 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR,
Leningrad.

SPIRIDONOVА, V. D.

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27 29 18
The removal of nickel from zinc solutions by deposition on
zinc metal in the presence of different additives. M. A.
Vinogradova and V. D. Spiridonova. *Tsvetnye Metally* 29,
No. 8, 40-4 (1950). Studies in 1952-3 showed that the re-
moval of dissolved Ni from Zn solns. on an industrial scale

(e.g., from leaching operations with H_2SO_4) takes place to a
satisfactory extent (90.0-9.8%) for many purposes by the
addn. of 2-10 g./l. of powder to the soln.; the Ni deposits
on the powder. The rate and extent of purification from Ni
can be controlled by suitable addts. of Cu, Cd, PbS, and
ZnS to the soln. Investigations were carried out to explain
the effect of the additives. Electrode potentials were mea-
sured in cells contg. a Zn anode and a Ni, Cu, Cd, or PbS
cathode, and the change of the potential with time was plot-
ted for each electrode pair. The electrolytes contained
 $ZnSO_4$ (120 g. Zn/l.), free H_2SO_4 (0.5 g./l.), and combinations
of added sulfates (50 mg. Ni, 15 mg. Cd, and 0.2 g. Cu/l.)
and sulfides (1.4 g. PbS concentrate and 2 g. ZnS concentrate
/l.). It was established that the additives increase the
potential difference of the Ni-Zn couple. The Cu additive
increases the potentials of the cathode and the anode while
the Cd and PbS additives stabilize the initial anode potential.
Simultaneously, the rate and extent of Ni removal increases
and the amt. of Zn powder required decreases. The postu-
lated mechanism is that Zn goes into soln. on the anodic side
of a Zn particle while, on the cathodic side, Ni deposition and
H evolution take place. Because of the small H overvoltage
on the Ni, the current produced is put into the generation of
H. The additives deposit on the cathodic side and hinder
the generation of H, thereby enhancing the deposition of Ni.

Chester C. Carson

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SPIBIDONOVA, V.G.

Functional state of the main digestive glands in thyrotoxicosis.
Trudy Izhev.gos.medi.inst.21:130-135 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent T.N. Makarova;
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Ya. Gubergrits) Izhevskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

SPIRIDONOVA, V.I.
SOBOL', S.I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.I.

Possibility of using high pressures in the hydrometallurgical treatment of complex sulfide concentrates. TSvet.met. 28 no.3:26-30 My-Je '55. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gintsvetmet.

(Ore dressing)

SPIRIDONOV A, V. I.

M High-pressure extraction of noble metals from concentrates. S. I. Sobol, V. I. Spiridonova, and Kh. A. Kurumchin. *Tsvetnoye Metallovedeniye* 1955, No. 4, 44-9. Concentrates (100%, -54 μ) contg. Au 6.8-813 and Ag up to 1078/g. ton were leached with aq. NH₄CH in air autoclave with a partial pressure of O of 10-15 atm. and a total pressure of 30-35 atm. The O was added continuously and the leaching continued until the theoretical amt. of O required for the oxidation of the sulfide and such elements as Fe, As, Sb, Se, etc., was absorbed. At 180° complete oxidation of a concentrate contg. 18% S required 2 hrs. The concen. of Au in the soln. was within 3-84 mg./l. and Ag from 100 to 700 mg./l. yet as much as 4-12 g. Au per ton remained in the solid residue requiring a 2nd-stage treatment. The metals were removed from the soln. by adsorption on sulfo carbons which were burnt rather than regenerated. J. Benavitz

VINOGRADOVA, M.A.; SPIRIDONOV, V.I.

Metallic zinc cementation of nickel from zinc containing solutions
in the presence of various additives. TSvet. met. 29 no.8:40-44
Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Gintsvetmet.
(Zinc--Electrometallurgy) (Nickel) (Cementation (Metallurgy))

SPIRIDONOV, V.I.

137-1958-3-4903

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 64 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I.

TITLE: Separation of Zinc and Ammonium Sulfate in Ammonia Solutions
(Razdeleniye tsinka i sul'fata ammoniya v ammiachnykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 89-101

ABSTRACT: Two methods of separating Zn and ammonium sulfates from ammonia solutions were investigated: the method of distillation, in which Zn is obtained in the form of a basic sulfate, and the method of carbonization under pressure in which Zn is obtained in the form of a carbonate. The second method exhibits higher production indices. A temperature of 20-25°, and a CO₂ pressure of 3-5 at, were found to be the optimum conditions for the carbonization of Zn solutions by CO₂ in an autoclave. If accompanied by vigorous mechanical agitation of the solution, the process is completed within 3-5 minutes, with 96-98 percent of Zn extracted into the precipitate. The precipitate of

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137-1958-3-4903

Separation of Zinc and Ammonium Sulfate in Ammonia Solutions

Zn carbonate contains approximately 0.1 percent of SO_4^{2-} , while the precipitate of ammonium sulfate contains 0.1 percent Zn.

G. S.

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137-58-5-8873

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I.

TITLE: A Study of the Mechanism and Kinetics of the Reduction of Copper from Ammoniacal Solutions Under Hydrogen Pressure (Izuchenie mekhanizma i kinetiki vosstanovleniya medi iz ammiachnykh rastvorov pod davleniyem vodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 102-114

ABSTRACT: Synthetic ammoniacal solutions of aminosulfate of Cu were employed in order to determine how the rate of reduction of Cu by hydrogen in an autoclave is influenced by temperature, partial pressure of H₂, intensity of stirring, and the presence of catalysts and extraneous salts. A quantitative relationship was established between these factors and the rate of reduction of Cu. The order of the reduction reaction is determined and the mechanism of the process is discussed. It is established that the partial and total pressure of H₂ and, to some extent, the temperature can be reduced by increasing the amount of powdered Cu per unit volume of the solution. L.P.

1. Copper--Reduction 2. Hydrogen--Applications 3. Catalysts--Effectiveness

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SOBOL', S.I.; SPIRIDONOVА, V.L.; NELEN', I.M.

Technology of processing molybdenum sulfide raw materials by
means of an oxidizing autoclave leaching. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.18:392-405 :61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Molybdenum--Metallurgy) (Leaching)

S/697/61/000/000/006/018
D228/D303

AUTHORS: Sobol', S. I., Spiridonova, V. I. and Gulyayeva, Ye. I.

TITLE: Application of autoclave processes for treating sulfidic rheniferous molybdic material

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhdunarodstvennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme rheniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 56-61

TEXT: Before discussing the results of their study of the oxidation leaching of MoS, the behavior of Re during the reprocessing of the leach solutions, and the final recovery of Re from the mother liquor, the authors note the need for radically improving the technology of current methods of Re extraction. They suggest the replacement of the sublimation process by a hydrometallurgy operation, which is illustrated in a flowsheet and entails the leaching of

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TITLE: Conference on autoclave leaching.

PERIODICAL: Sovnaukra Metall. 1959, Nr 7, pp 64-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing up and coordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble metals.

The conference heard reports as follows:

D.M. Yakovlev, Gintavets, on progress throughout the world on the use of autoclaves in metal production; G.N. Dobrokhodov, Gipronikel, on nickel leaching practice at some Soviet works; N.I. Zhuravskina and G.A. Dobrokhodov, on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt from solution; I.-Yu. Lesich and K.-Shepeleva, Gipronikel, on design decisions on the application of the flowsheets dealt with by G.N. Dobrokhodov at the Yuzhuralnikey and Severonikel Combines and the Uralstsvetmet (Ural Nickel) Works; I.-N. Maslenitsin, Leningradskiy Survey Institute (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the advantages of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-electrolytes of siliceous containing platinum-group metals; V.B. Zhukov, Severonikel combine, on the results of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-bath flotation; S.I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of sulphuric acid-sulphuric method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; N.I. Zhdanov, Kakhnour, on the main results of investigations of the autoclave-nickel process for treating tungsten-ore benefication products; V.I. Ponomaryov, Mekhanor, and D.-A. Malphayev, Skopinskaya (Skopinsk) Tungsten-Soda Research Institute on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda float bath to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G.A. Myerson, M.Ya. Shaplygina, N.N. Kuznetsov, R.A. Pavlyuk and A.P. Egorov, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in autoclaves heated ball-mills or tungsten concentrators; N.I. Sviridova, S.I. Sobol', Ye.J. Gulyayev, I.L. Berlin, F.V. Mel'nik and B.I. Budenko, Gintavets, on the treatment of tungsten and molybdenum sulphide sulphuric acid-sulphuric prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; I.-N. Nelson and S.I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A.N. Zelikman and Z.M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M.V. Derbiyan, Gorosmetall-Etschetskiy Institute (Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Institute) of the Sovnarkhoz (economics) council of the Armenian SSR of the Soviet Union (Armenian SSR), on investigations of ammonium autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrates; S.-I. Sobol' on technical-economic factors of ammonium leaching; A.T. Sina, N. Kiselev and I.N. Blotskin, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on oxidizing autoclave process for gold-concentrating raw material; H.G. Gurush, Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskii Institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the suitability of autoclave leaching for lead-containing materials; V.A. Bernshteyn, V.M. Ovchinnikov, on autoclave leaching of a columbite-titanite ore; A.L. Tseit and D.A. Terekhov and A.Yu. Padashov, Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Institute AN Kursk SSR (Metallurgy and Beneficiation Institute of the Kursk Academy of Sciences), on compounds of some rare elements in the presence of anhydrous ammonia; V.L. Gintavets, on autoclave design and operation; P.Q. Yakovlev, Gipronikel, and N.I. Vinogradov, VNIIM, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M.A. Polyakov, E.B. Girent, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump; G.I. Shevchenko, VNIIM, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentrator; Yu.I. Archakov, on corrosion of types titanium 12KhMn, 12Kh2ND and 12Kh2ND steels in acids and alkaline solutions; I.B. the presence of metal salts in oxygen at 5-15 kbar; V.I. Den'yabkin and N.N. Kalent'ev, VNIIM, on properties of mechanical properties of manganiferous mica-schist. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and intensification

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the main results of investigations of the autoclave-nickel process for treating tungsten-ore benefication products: V.I. Ponomaryov, Mekhanor, and D.-A. Malphayev, Skopinskaya (Skopinsk) Tungsten-Soda Research Institute on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda float bath to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G.A. Myerson, M.Ya. Shaplygina, N.N. Kuznetsov, R.A. Pavlyuk and A.P. Egorov, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in autoclaves heated ball-mills or tungsten concentrators; N.I. Sviridova, S.I. Sobol', Ye.J. Gulyayev, I.L. Berlin, F.V. Mel'nik and B.I. Budenko, Gintavets, on the treatment of tungsten and molybdenum sulphide sulphuric acid-sulphuric prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; I.-N. Nelson and S.I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A.N. Zelikman and Z.M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M.V. Derbiyan, Gorosmetall-Etschetskiy Institute (Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Institute) of the Sovnarkhoz (economics) council of the Armenian SSR of the Soviet Union (Armenian SSR), on investigations of ammonium autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrates; S.-I. Sobol' on technical-economic factors of ammonium leaching; A.T. Sina, N. Kiselev and I.N. Blotskin, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on oxidizing autoclave process for gold-concentrating raw material; H.G. Gurush, Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskii Institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the suitability of autoclave leaching for lead-containing materials; V.A. Bernshteyn, V.M. Ovchinnikov, on autoclave leaching of a columbite-titanite ore; A.L. Tseit and D.A. Terekhov and A.Yu. Padashov, Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Institute AN Kursk SSR (Metallurgy and Beneficiation Institute of the Kursk Academy of Sciences), on compounds of some rare elements in the presence of anhydrous ammonia; V.L. Gintavets, on autoclave design and operation; P.Q. Yakovlev, Gipronikel, and N.I. Vinogradov, VNIIM, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M.A. Polyakov, E.B. Girent, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump; G.I. Shevchenko, VNIIM, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentrator; Yu.I. Archakov, on corrosion of types titanium 12KhMn, 12Kh2ND and 12Kh2ND steels in acids and alkaline solutions; I.B. the presence of metal salts in oxygen at 5-15 kbar; V.I. Den'yabkin and N.N. Kalent'ev, VNIIM, on properties of mechanical properties of manganiferous mica-schist. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and intensification

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SOBOL', S.I.; NELEN', I.M.; SPIRIDONOV, V.I.; BERLIN, Z.L;
GORYACHKIN, V.I.; TARAKANOV, B.M.; SHKURSKY, V.D.; Prinimali
uchastiye: FREYMAN, A.K., inzh.; BRUK, B.M., inzh.;
CHEBOTKEVICH, G.V., inzh.; QSPIN, V.G., inzh.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.N.,
laborant; SALTYKOV, I.B., laborant; TELKOVA, Ye.I., laborantka;
TEPLIVAKOV, Yu.M., laborant; GAVRILENKO, A.P., slesar';
KURGUZOV, A.S., elektrik; GAVRILOV, I.T., elektrik

Pilot-plant testing of the State Institute of Nonferrous
Metals flow sheet for the autoclave retreatment of copper-
molybdenum intermediate products. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gin-
tsvetmeta no.19:319-339 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)
(Leaching)

ARKHPOVA, O.G.; GOLUBOVICH, Ye.Ya.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.I.

Effect of complexons on the removal of cobalt and activity of
glycylglycine dipeptidase. Farm. i toks. 28 no.1:92-94 Ja-F
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний AMN
SSSR, Moskva. Submitted November 9, 1963.

SPIRIDONOV^A, Ye. M. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The principle of the construction
of conductive rubbers on the basis of synthetic rubbers." Mos, 1959. 10 pp
(Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Inst of Fine Chem Technology im M. V.
Lomonosov), 170 copies (KL, 45-59, 147)

5(1,3)

AUTHORS:

Koshelev, F. F., Spiridonova, Ye. M. SOV/153-2-2-23/31

TITLE:

Electrically Conductive Types of Rubber (Elektroprovodya-shchiye reziny)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 263-269 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The type of rubber mentioned in the title is being used lately in various branches of industry, medicine, and aviation. The property mentioned in the title depends on the type of rubber and the production-method for the mixture, the component of which it forms (Refs 1,2). The most important factors which determine this property are the content, type, and grain size of the carbon black, its inner crystalline structure, the chemical nature of its surface, as well as the ability of forming netlike and space-structures in the rubber (Refs 1-6). Accelerators (Refs 3,7) and fluxing agents considerably influence the conductivity of the rubber. The paper deals with the production of types of conductive rubber based on local raw-materials, and the investigation of their properties. The types of rubber in question are divided into two groups according to their field of

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Electrically Conductive Types of Rubber

SOV/153-2-2-23/31

application: a) Rubber for the down-lead of static charges with an electric resistance of 10^3 to 10^7 ohm.cm and b) rubber for special purposes: resistance below 10^3 ohm.cm. The resistance was measured with the compensation-method (Fig 1). The dependence of the electrical conductivity of the vulcanisates on their filling with acetylene black for mixtures of rubbers SKS-30A and SKN-40 is shown in figure 2. As appears from it, the resistance of the rubber-types forms a function of the filling: It decreases rapidly with the increase of the carbon black contents and reaches a minimum of resistance at a ratio of carbon black : rubber = 80 : 100. Table 1 shows that other types of carbon black are inferior to acetylene-black with regard to an increase in conductivity. Figure 3 shows the changes in resistance depending upon combinations of individual types of carbon black. Table 2 illustrates the resistance of the vulcanisates on the basis of various types of rubber. The influence of accelerators on resistance is illustrated in table 3. Thiuram increases the resistance. Sulphur and activators are of no significant influence. Figures 4 and 5 show the changes of the defo-coefficient depending upon the

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Electrically Conductive Types of Rubber

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carbon black combinations and the contents of fluxing agents. It follows from figure 6 that increased doses of fluxing agents increase the resistance in a different way. The following conclusions are drawn from the results: 1) The electric resistance of rubber types depends on the existence of polar groups in the rubber. 2) Fluxing agents enable the extraction of raw mixtures with good working properties, but they increase the electric resistance of the vulcanisates. 3) The thermal reaction considerably reduces resistance. 4) Repeated strain-deformations rapidly increase the resistance of the vulcanisates. 5) The electrically conductive carbon black structures are unstable and movable, as can be seen from numerous tests with repeated deformation and following thermal reactions. There are 8 figures, 5 tables, and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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Electrically Conductive Types of Rubber

SOV/153-2-2-23/31

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M. V. Lomonosova; Kafedra tekhnologii reziny (Moscow
Institute for Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov;
Chair of Rubber Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 4/4

GINZBURG, S.Ye.; KRASNIKOVA, Ye.Ya.; SPIRIDONOVА, Ye.N.

Pathogenesis of myoclonus epilepsy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
(MIRA 15:6)
62 no.5:666-671 '62.

1. Institut nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii
(dir. - kand.med.nauk Ye.F. Kalitovskiy, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - prof. D.A. Markov) Ministerstva zdravook-
hraneniya BSSR i Institut fiziologii (dir. - prof. I.A.
Bulygin) AN BSSR, Minsk.
(EPILEPSY)

KORIN, M.N.; SPIRIDONOVA, Ye.N.; KAZUNINA, V.S. (Minsk)

Publication of the method of treating patients with multiple sclerosis with their own cerebrospinal fluid. Vrach. delo no. 38
89-92 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Belorusskii institut nevrologii, fizioterapii i neyrokhirurgii
(nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik AN BSSR D.A. Markov) i Belo-
russkiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

ZIBITZKEV, D.Ye.; GALTUSKAYA, N.N.; LEONOVICH, A.L.; SPINOVSKAYA, Yu.E.

Detection of incomplete autoantibodies in multiple sclerosis patients using the modified indirect Coombs' test. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.11:1606-1610 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

I. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor V.I.Votyakov) i Belorusskiy institut nevrologii (direktor I.P.Antonov), Minsk.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

EDEL'SHTEYN, A.V.; SPIRIDONOVА, Ye.N.

New procedures and work processes. Sbor.st.po kart. no.6:5-15
'54. (MLRA 10:9)
(Cartography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

SPIRIDONOVA, Ye.N.; NESTROVA, S.V.

Apricot gum as a substitute of gum arabic in copying positives;
work experience. Sbor, st. po kart. no. 6:77-81 '54. (MLRA 10:9)
(Map printing)

SPIRIDONOVА, Ye.N.

Increasing the surface layer strength of wet-colloid negatives.
Sbor.st.po kart.no.8:45-52 '55. (MIRA 10:12)
(Photography--Negatives)

SPIRIDONNOVA, Yu. I.

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, M.N., Liliyenberg, D.A. 10-58-2-26/30

TITLE: The 4th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences (IV Konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov instituta geografii AN SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 151-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the 4th regular Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences was convened. The conference heard the following reports: S.S. Savina and Yu.I. Spiridonova on the climatology and meteorology of the European part of the USSR; L.I. Mukhina on the natural division into districts of the Vitim plateau; N.M. Stupina on the reasons for the destruction of forests in western Siberia; A.A. Velichko on the physical-geographical conditions of the upper paleolithic period in the basin of the central Desna; V.S. Zaletayev on birds of the Mangyshlak peninsula; Z.S. Chernesheva on the linear profiles of rivers of the Trans-Volga area in connection with new tectonic movements; D.A. Liliyenberg on special features in the relief and new tectonics of Kazakhstan; K.N. Argasova on the structure of the valley and bed of the Zhanadar'ya, A.D. Armand on problems concerning the

Card 1/3

SPIRIDONOVA, Yu.V., Cand Geog Sci--(diss) "Interlinking of atmospheric circulation in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere."
Mos, 1958. 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geography), 150 copies
(EL, 45-58, 143)

- 35 -

SPIRIDONOVA, Yu. V.

10-58-2-4/30

AUTHOR:

Spiridonova, Yu.V.

TITLE:

Circulation Changes and Fluctuations in Precipitation Totals
in the Northern Hemisphere Over Many Years (*Mnogoletnyaya izmen-
chivost' tsirkulyatsii i kolebaniya summ osadkov v severnom
polusharii*)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958,
Nr 2, pp 36-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A.I. Voyeykov stated that it is impossible to understand the climate conditions of any territory without knowing the circulation system of the atmosphere. A number of studies have been made on this subject. B.P. Mul'tanovskiy (1930), O.N. Lebedeva, V.M. Kurganskaya, L.A. Vitel's (1946), G.Ya. Vangengeym (1946), B.L. Dzerdzevskiy (1946), M.S. Eggenson, V.Yu. Vize, Ye.Ye. Fedorov and Ucker are mentioned. The author of this article evaluates the results of analyzed precipitations in various climatic zones (Figures 1 and 2), and comes to the conclusion that there is a close connection between the perennial course of precipitations and the change in zonal circulation. This dependence can be observed everywhere during the warm half-year period but only in oceanic regions of the northern hemisphere during the cool half-year period. The analysis also shows that the peculiarity of the "many year" system of precipitations and circulations consists

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10-58-2-4/30

Circulation Changes and Fluctuations in Precipitation Totals in the Northern Hemisphere Over Many Years

in the synchronic appearance of deviations of the same value in large areas of the northern hemisphere. Thus, in some years, dry or damp summers can be observed almost everywhere in the northern hemisphere. It has also been established that during the warm half-year period there is hardly any difference in the circulation and precipitation system in the various zones; on the other hand, this difference is very pronounced during the cool half-year period. This is a proof of the dislocation of the boundaries of climatic zones on the northern hemisphere. There are 4 graphs and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Geografii, AN SSSR (Institute of Geography, of the AS USSR)

1. Meteorology--Northern hemisphere 2. Precipitation--Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/10-59-1-28/32

AUTHOR:

Spiridonova, Yu.V.

TITLE:

The 60th Anniversary of the Birth of B.L. Dzerdzeyevskiy (Shestidesyatitiye so dnya rozhdeniya B.L. Dzerdzeyevskogo)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 155-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On 26 September 1958, the Chief of the Climatologic Department of the Institute of Geography of AS USSR, Professor, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences Boris L'vovich Dzerdzeyevskiy celebrated his 60th birthday and the 40 anniversary of his scientific work. This event was honored by a special session of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Geography of the AS USSR, attended by numerous representatives of Soviet scientific and economic institutions, which included representatives from the Central Institute of Prognoses, the Institute of the Physics of the Atmosphere of AS USSR, the Central Aerological Observatory, the State Institute of

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SOV/10-59-6-10/24

3(7)

AUTHOR:

Spiridonova, Yu.V.

TITLE:

The Displacement of Natural Synoptic Regions of the
Northern Hemisphere

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya,
1959, Nr 6, pp 94-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The division of the northern hemisphere into natural synoptic regions was proposed by B.P. Mul'tanovskiy in 1920 and precisely determined by G.Ya. Vangengeym and B.L. Dzerdzevskiy. The displacements of so-called basic centers of atmospheric action, which form parts of a unique general macroprocess, cause the changes in the formation and displacement of air masses in different parts of the northern hemisphere. B.L. Dzerdzevskiy showed in his research that the changes in intensity and location of various centers of atmospheric action occur harmoniously and rhythmically. Consequently, the boundaries between the synoptic regions also change accordingly. The division of the atmosphere of the ✓

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S/169/62/000/008/051/090
E202/E192

AUTHOR: Spiridonova, Yu.V.

TITLE: Changes in the summer temperatures in the continental regions of the northern hemisphere during the past fifty years

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 70, abstract 8 B 476. (Geogr. soobshch. Inst. geogr. AN SSSR, no.2, 1960 (1961), 4-6).

TEXT: Long-term changes in summer air temperatures in the continental regions of the northern hemisphere are compared with the circulatory processes occurring over them, from 1899 until 1950. An index of temperature conditions was obtained by averaging temperature deviations of 11 stations of Eastern Europe, 7 stations of Eastern Siberia, and 6 stations of North America. These data were used to make sliding 5-yearly averages. The curves for all the three regions had wavelike character and were similar to each other. In order to characterise the circulation, repetition and duration of the zonal and meridional processes were considered. ✓

Card 1/2

SPIRIDONOVА, Yu.V.

Conference on the problem "Sun - troposphere." Izv.AN SSSR.
Ser.geog. no.3:157-159 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Congresses) (Geophysics)

SPIRIDONOVA, Yuliya Vasil'yevna; KLEMIN, I.A., doktor geogr. nauk,
prof., otv. red.; BUTOMO, N.N., red. izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Relationships between atmospheric circulation in different
parts of the Northern Hemisphere] Sopriazhennost' atmosfer-
noi tsirkuliatsii v raznykh chastiakh Severnogo polushariia.
Moskva, Izd-vl Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Atmosphere)

S/169/63/000/003/021/042
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Spiridonova, Yu.V.

TITLE: Peculiarities of multiyear conditions of atmospheric circulation in the northern hemisphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 37,
abstract 3B221 (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geogr., 1962,
no. 5, 14-21)

TEXT: Study of the circulation process of the northern hemisphere was carried out on the basis of B.L. Dzerdzevskiy's classification and from the data of their recurrence and duration over 1899-1954. A table is given of the mean duration of various types of circulation during winter (December-February) and summer (June-August). During winter there predominate (86% of the time) meridional Arctic intrusions into Canada and Eastern Siberia, disturbing the zonality over both oceans and Europe (7% of the time). Processes with 2-4 single intrusions over one of the oceans and continents occur for ~ 6% of the time. Summer circulatory processes

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D263/D307

Peculiarities of multiyear ...

are resolved into 3 groups: (1) zonal circulation over the whole hemisphere, (2) zonal circulation over continents and development of meridional processes over the oceans, (3) zonal circulation over the oceans and development of meridionality over the land masses. The mean duration of the first 2 groups is 20-26 days, and of the third 4-6 days. The graph shows multiyear oscillations of 2 winter and 3 summer groups of circulation, after sliding 5-year periods. Curves for the winter processes fall into 2 unequal parts, divided by the period 1929-1933, which are characterized by the decrease of the duration of meridional and increase of the duration of zonal processes. The winter 1929/30 was one of the mildest of the past half century. Up to 1929-1930 sharp predominance of meridional processes was observed, followed by their decrease and increase of zonality. Curves for the summer processes have a wavelike character. Wave crests occurred in 1906-1910, 1927-1931 and 1936-1940. The second peculiarity of summer processes is that during the periods of increase of meridionality over the continents, meridionality is weakened over the oceans and vice versa. The author concludes that the regime of summer meridional and zonal processes is determined by the interac-

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D263/D307

Peculiarities of multiyear ...

tion of atmospheric circulation with the underlying surface. Confirmations are given of the concept proposed in the work of V.Yu. Vize in 1925, i.e. that increasing zonality is accompanied by decreasing iciness of the polar basin. The obtained results of the variability of the circulation are compared with the intrasecular variability of the state of mountain glaciers of the northern hemisphere.

(7 refs.)

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

SPIRIDONOVA, Yu.V.

Half-century variation of the winter air temperature in the
Western European sector of the northern hemisphere and
the atmospheric circulation. Trudy NIJAK no.31:110-121 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

SPIRIDONOVА, Z.V., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra (Leningrad)

Treating urological patients. Med.sestra 15 no.8:16-19 Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(GENITOURINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

SPIRIDONOVА, Z.V., meditsinskaya sestra (Leningrad)

Importance of conditioned reflex stimuli in duodenal sounding. Med.
sestra 20 no.10:47-49 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (DUODENUM--INTUBATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

SPIRIDONOVIC, S.

Electroluminescent equipment as a source of light in the future. p. 7.

TESLA. (Jugoslovensko drustvo "Nikola Tesla" za unapredjenje nauke i tehnike)
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 6, no. 3, May/June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

SPIRIDOV, F. M.; GORMOV, V. V. ; ZAKHAROV, S. I.; ZHAGIN, B. P., SPITSYN, V. I.;
AND BALUKOVA, V. D.

"Sorption regularities on Behavior of Fission Product Elements during
Filtration of their Solutions through Grounds."

Report presented at the Scientific Conference on the Disposal of Radioactive
Wastes, Monaco, 16-21 November 1959.

35996

S/189/62/000/002/002/004
D228/D302

5.2200

AUTHORS:

Akishin, P.A., Spiridov, V.P., and Mishulina, R.A.

TITLE:

Electronographic investigation of the evaporation products of selenium tetrachloride and tetrabromide

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II, khimiya,
no. 2, 1962, 23 - 25

TEXT: Previous work on the structure of selenium tetrahalides is considered to show the expediency of carrying out repeated electronographic investigations of SeCl_4 and SeBr_4 vapor by a more thorough method of examining and deciphering the electronograms. In this study the authors volatilized SeCl_4 and SeBr_4 at temperatures of 270 - 320°C and 170 - 210°C resp. after which the electronograms of the vapors were measured photometrically. Theoretical intensity curves were also constructed for a large number of structural models. It is suggested that the electronograms of SeCl_4 vapors apply to a

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D228/D302

Electronographic investigation ...

molecule with a true tetragonal configuration -- as has, in fact, already been pointed out by M. Lister et al. The average internuclear distances found for molecules in the vapors are: Se-Cl, 2.18 ± 0.02 Å; Se-Br, 2.32 ± 0.02 Å. There are 1 table and 8 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: D. Stevenson et al, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 62, 1267, 1940; M. Lister et al, Trans. Faraday Soc., 37, 393, 1941; H. Bowen, Nature 172, 171, 1953; R. Livingston, Ann. Rev. Phys. Chem., 6, 395, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Department of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1960

Card 2/2

MOLOCHNOV, G.V.; SPIRIDOVICH, G.N.

Errors occurring in observations made by the electromagnetic
dipole method. Uch. zap. LGU no.286:271-274 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electromagnetic prospecting)

SLOBODCHIKOV, G.T., inzh.; SPIRIDOVICH, N.F., inzh.; GOVOROV, V.P., inzh.,
nauchnyy red.; YEL'CHUKOV, V.B., red.; BERKUT, I.V., otv.za vypusk

[Program for the subject "Water supply and sewer systems" in the
technical school major "Sanitary installations in buildings,"
approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the U.S.S.R.,
April 14, 1955. A 105-hour course] Programma predmeta "Vodo-
snabzhenie i kanalizatsiya" k uchebnomu planu spetsial'nosti
tekhnikumov "Sanitarno-tehnicheskie ustroistva zdanii," utverzhden-
nomu Ministerstvom vysshego obrazovaniia SSSR, 14 aprelia 1955 g.
Ob'm programmy - 105 chasov. Moskva, Uchebno-metodicheskii kabinet,
1958. 9 p.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Russis (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. Otdel
uchebnykh zavedeniy upravleniya kadrov.

(Water-supply engineering)

SPIKEV, S.

"The mineral springs in the villages of Banya and Buta Panagyurishte Okoliya."

KHEDRCLCGIIA I METECROLCGIIA., Sofiia, Bulgaria., No. 2, 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclassified

SPIRIEV, Bozhidar, inzh. geolog

Carbonic-acid water of Mikhalkovo. Prir i znanie 13 no.2:13-15
F '60. (EEAI 9:11)
(Bulgaria--Mineral waters)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

PETROV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPIRIFONOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Constructing suspension crossings without compensating for
longitudinal deformations. Stroi. truboprov. 5 no.7:8-12
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Pipelines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

SPIRIKOVA, A.V.

Result of activities of the pharmacy No. 77 in Leningrad. Apt.
depo 3 no.3:35-38 My-Je '54. (MIRA 7:6)
(PHARMACY,
*in Russia, organiz.)

USSR/Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78754.

Author : Alekseyev, N.; Spirin, A.

Inst : Krasnoyarsk Scientific-Research Institute of
Agriculture.

Title : Development of a New FineWool Breed of Sheep for
Steppe Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Khakasiya.

Orig Pub: Dyul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Krasnoyarskogo n.-i.
in-ta s. kh., 1957, No 1-2, 53-55.

Abstract: Local coarse-wool sheep were crossed with rams of
the precoce breed; the hybrids were inbred, then
a single crossing with the Grozny finewool breed
was effected. Highly productive animals with a
strong constitution were obtained. The herd of

Card : 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

SPIRIN, A. (g. Vinnitsa)

The Pozhar family. IUn.nat. no.6:16 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Stocks (Horticulture))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

SPIRIN, A., inzhener-kapitan.

First results of competition among the workers of the Moscow
Highway Administration. Stroi. dor. 10 no.7:3-4 J1-Ag '47.
(MIRA 6:12)

(Moscow Province--Road construction)

KAMALEVYI V. A. & SHIRIN, A., red.

[Protecting a petroleum-distillation pressure pipe-still from corrosion] Zashchita neftepereregonnoi atmosferno-trubocheskoi ustanovki ot korrozii. Baku, Azerneshr, 1964. 97 p. (MIR 18/2)

SPIRIN, A. A., Docent

USSR/Electricity - Systems, Power
Grounds Nov '51

"Measurement of Capacitive Currents Caused by a Ground on One Line of a System With a Floating Neutral," Docent A. A. Spirin, G. V. Vechkhayzer, Candidates Tech Sci, Azerbaijan Industrial Inst imeni Azizbekov

"Elektrichestvo" No 11, pp 56-62

Discusses methods of measuring capacitive currents caused by a ground on one line for the case when the neutral of the system in which the measurement is being made is electrically

201T64

USSR/Electricity - Systems, Power
(Contd) Nov 51

displaced i.e., acquires a potential. Proposes a method for finding the capacitive current according to the av value of the total displacements of the neutral arising when the phases are alternately grounded through a choke coil. Gives curve of corrections for use in practical measurements. Submitted 24 Jan 51.

201T64

SPIRIN, A.

A.

Rukovodstvo k laboratornym rabotam po tekhnike vysokikh napryazheniy (Manual for laboratory work in high tension techniques, by) A. A. Spirin, M. M. Salam-Zade, G. V. Vechkhayzer. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1953. 127 p. diagrs., tables. Includes bibliographies.

N/5
663.5
.S8

SPIRIN, A.A.

SPIRIN, A.A.; SALAM-ZADE, M.M.; VECHKHAYZER, G.V.

[Manual on laboratory work in high-voltage technique] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym rabotam po tekhnike vysokikh napriazhenii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 127 p.
(MLRA 7:6)
(Electric engineering)

SPIRIN, A.A.

Mobile high voltage laboratory for the preservation of the insulation of
electric installations at petroleum enterprises. Energ.biul. no.7:5-11
Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

(Electric laboratories)

SPIRIN, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSEKUN, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Protecting heating networks from external corrosion. Elekt.sta. 24 no.
5:14-17 My. '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Heating from central stations) (Steel - Corrosion)

SPIRIN, A. A., DOCENT

Agronomy

Dissertation: "High-Voltage Electrical Pulse (Currents) in the Problem of Weed Control." Dr Tech Sci, Azerbaydzhan Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov, 20 Mar 54. (Bakinskiy Robochiy, Baku, 9 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

IBRAGIMOV, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SPIRIN, A.A., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KADYRELI, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electronic control devices in the petroleum refining industry]
Elektronnye pribory kontrolya i regulirovaniia v neftepererabotke.
Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo neftianci i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1954. 102 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Petroleum—Refining) (Electronic control)

SPIRIN, Aleksey Andreyevich; KAL'MAN, V.S. [deceased]; SALAM-ZADE, M.M.;
TSEKUN, N.A.; NAGREYEV, V.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk, redaktor; KADYRLI, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electrical study of pipeline and cable corrosion] Metodika
elektricheskikh issledovanii korroziionnogo sostoianiiia trubo-
provodov i kablei. Baku, Gos.nauchno-tekhnik.izd-vo neft.i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1954. 178 p.
[Microfilm]

(Electrolytic corrosion) (Cables) (Pipelines)

(MIRA 10:7)

SPIRIN, Aleksey Andreevich; TSEKUN, Naum Aleksandrovich; SALAM-ZADE, Makhmud Mekhti ogly; AMITSKIY, B.P., professor, redaktor; UDALYY, A.M., redaktor.

[Electric protection from corrosion of underground metallic structures]
Elektricheskaya zashchita podzemnykh metallicheskikh sooruzhenii ot korrosii. Baku, Azneftizdat, 1954. 262 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Electrolytic corrosion)

SPIRIN, A.A.

Universal corrosion meter. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz
no.1:181 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Electric meters)

SPIRIN, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

The Azizbekov Azerbaijan Research Institut at the 1958 All-Union
Industrial Exhibition. Izv. Vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:10
'58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electric industries--Exhibitions)

SOV/81-59-16-57484

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 267 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Spirin, A.A.

TITLE: The Problem of the Automation of Electric Measurements of the Corrosion State of Oil-Gas-Pipelines and Other Underground Communications Under Field Conditions

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1958, Nr 20, pp 139-145 (Res. Azerb.)

ABSTRACT: The possibilities of developing high-speed methods for electric corrosion measurements under field conditions are considered. The automation of the measuring processes can be improved by means of obtaining data on resistances, which do not need re-calculations, by the substitution of two electrodes with one special electrode. For measuring the readings of the potentials of pipelines and cables, an automatic recording or a mechanism for adding the readings is needed. The present devices do not completely meet the mentioned requirements and here new devices are necessary. Such a type of device should also be developed for measuring the current in the circuit of electric draining installations.

Card 1/1

V. Pritula.

RUDZSKIY, Z.I.; SPIRIN, A.A.

Corrosion of the aluminum sheathing of power cables in oil
refineries. Azerb. neft. khoz. № 2:40-41 F '60.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Aluminum—Corrosion)
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

S/152/61/000/002/003/005
B124/B203

AUTHOR:

Spirin, A. A., Head

TITLE:

Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po
voprosam bor'by s korroziyey (All-Union Scientific Conference
of Schools of Higher Education on Problems Concerning the
Fight Against Corrosion)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft'i gaz, no. 2,
1961, 94, 106

TEXT: The second All-Union Scientific Conference of Schools of Higher Education on Problems Concerning the Fight Against Corrosion was held at the Institut nefti i khimii im M. Azizbekova (Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry) in December, 1960 (the first conference on corrosion was held by the Institute in 1949, respectively). The following special groups worked at the Conference in 1960: 1) on theory and methods of studying corrosion processes, 2) on stray currents, soil corrosion, and electrochemical protection of underground structures, 3) on protective substances and coats against corrosion in acid and aqueous media, 4) on protective substances and coats against

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S/152/61/000/002/003/005
B124/B203

Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya ...

corrosion, and 5) on corrosion inhibitors and the protection of plants of the petroleum industry. The opening speech was made by I. A. Ibragimov, Head of the Institute; A. A. Spirin, Head of the ~~kafedra elektricheskikh~~ setey i TVN (Department of Electric Networks and High-voltage Engineering), spoke on "Scientific Research Work in the Field of Corrosion, and Tasks of the Schools of Higher Education". 225 members of special groups were co-operating. The first plenary meeting of the Conference was attended by 375, the second by 210 members. Stefan Kordek, scientific collaborator of the Polytechnic Institute in Bratislava (Czechoslovakia), and Zdzislaw Ziolkowski, Professor of the Polytechnic Institute in Wrocław (Poland), delivered reports. A total of 72 reports were read. The Conference was attended by teachers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku, Dnepropetrovsk, Stavropol', Voronezh, Irkutsk, Novocherkassk, Novosibirsk, Ufa, Krasnodar, Rostov-na-Donu, Ivanovo, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Omsk, Saratov, and Khar'kov. The following institutes were represented: MGU im. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni Lomonosova), Moskovskiy elektrotehnicheskiy institut svyazi (Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Communications), Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery), Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. Lenina (Moscow State

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Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya ...

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B124/B203

Pedagogic Institute imeni Lenin), Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche (Leningrad School of Higher Education of Naval Engineering), Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute), Kiievskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiiev Polytechnic Institute), Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Novosibirsk Electrotechnical Institute), Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute), Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University), Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Georgian Polytechnic Institute), Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University), Azerbaydzhanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Azerbaijani Polytechnic Institute), Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhного transporta (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers), Voronezhskiy inzhenerno-stroiteльnyy institut (Voronezh Construction Engineering Institute), Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute), and Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute). The Conference was attended by delegates from 22 institutes of the Akademiya nauk (Academy of Sciences), as well as the most important Design and Planning Scientific Research Institutes

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Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya ...

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including: Institut fizkhimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR), Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR im. Pamfilova (Academy of Municipal Services RSFSR imeni Pamfilov), VNIIzheldortransporta (Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transport), VNII stroitel'stva magistral'nykh truboprovodov Glavgaza SSSR (Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Main Pipelines of the Main Administration of Gas of the USSR), TsNII svyazi (Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications), Ukrkiprometallurg, Ukrkiprogorpromgaz, Teploelektroprojekt (All-Union State Design and Planning Institute), VNIIgidroenergetiki im. Vedeneyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Power Engineering imeni Vedeneyev), AzNII DN, Institut khimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR), and others. Delegates from the following industrial enterprises actively cooperated in the work of the Conference: Moskovskoye upravleniye gazoprovodov (Moscow Administration of Gas Mains), Zakavkazskoye upravleniye magistral'nykh gazoprovodov (Baku-Tbilisi-Yerevan (Transcaucasian Administration of Gas Mains (Baku-Tbilisi-Yerevan)), Lenenergo, Lengorsoviet (Leningrad Municipal Council), Stavropol'skiy sovnarkhoz (Stavropol' sovnarkhoz), Ivanovskaya energoteploset' (Ivanovo

Card 4/5

GULIZADE, M.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; TSEKUN, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, zam. otv. red.; NEGREYEV, V.F., prof., doktor khim. nauk, red.; SPIRIN, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KLYUCHNIKOVA, L.P., ved. red.; POLOZKOVA, V.V., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the All-Union Interuniversity Scientific Conference on Corrosion Control Problems] Trudy Vsesoiuznoi mezhvuzovskoi nauchnoi konferentsii po voprosam bor'by s koroziei. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 405 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam bor'by s korroziyey. 2. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (for Spirin, TSekun).
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SPIRIN, A. A.; RUDZSKIY, Z. I.

Device for checking electric conditions of railroad tracks. Biul.
tekh.-ekon.inform no.8:66-67 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric railroads--Track--Testing)

SPIRIN, A.A.

KUAGINA, O.S. In 1959 at the Mathematical Institute imeni V. A. Steklov, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The use of computer for research in mechanical translation" (Invited paper, Session 9)

KUZNETSOV, O.P., Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR [1960 position] - "On the asynchronous logical circuits" (Session 11 or 20)

MIKHALEVICH, V.S., Head, Economic Cybernetic Section, Computer Center, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Kiev [1961 position] - "A method of successive analysis of variants for numerical solution of the problems of optimal planning and designing" (Session not indicated)

SOBOLEV, S.L., Institute of Mathematics and Computation Center, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR, Novosibirsk - "Investigation of the written language of ancient Maya with the aid of computers" (Session 38)

SPIRIN, A.A., Scientific Research Institute of Computer Machine Building, Moscow [1961 position] - "Technical means and organization of centralized system for data processing in industry" (Session 25)

TIMOFEEV, A.A. Received Candidate's degree in 1961 from Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman/- "Microprogramming control in digital computers" (Session 42)

report to be submitted for the 2nd Intl. Congress for Information Processing, IFIPS, Munich, West Germany, 27 Aug - 1 Sep 1962.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

VASHCHENKO, Yu.I., inzh.; SPIRIN, A.A., inzh.

Ration of endwise slipping on diagonal pipe rolling mills with a
three-high reeler. Proizv. trub no.10:20-23 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

AZIKOV, B.A.; ALIZADE, A.A.; ASLAMOV, R.K.; GUSEYNOV, F.G.; DZIRUVARY, Ch.M.;
YEL'YASHEVICH, Z.B.; KADYMOV, Ya.B.; KULIZADE, K.N.; KYAZIIZADE, Z.I.;
MAMIKONYANTS, L.G.; PETROV, I.I.; RUSTAMZADE, F.B.; SPIRIN, A.A.;
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; ESIBYAN, M.A.; EFENDIZADE, A.A.

Professor Boris Maksimovich Pliushch, 1904- ; on his 60th birthday.
(MIRA 18:7)
Elektrichestvo no.1:91-92 Ja '65.

SPIRIN, A.A.; BASHIROV, I.A.

Investigating methods for selecting wire sizes for oil-field networks.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.4:64 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

L 11547-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(1)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0091/0092

ACC NR: AP6005029

AUTHOR: Azimov, B. A.; Alizade, A. A.; Aslanov, R. K.; Guseynov, F. G.; Dzhuvarly, Ch. M.; Yel'yashevich, Z. B.; Kadymov, Ya. B.; Kulizade, K. N.; Kyazimzade, Z. I.; Mamikonyants, L. G.; Petrov, I. I.; Rustamzade, P. B.; Spirin, A. A.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Esibyan, M. A.; Efendizade, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Boris Maksimovich Plyushch

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 91-92

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric engineering personnel, petroleum engineering personnel, petroleum engineering

ABSTRACT: Brief biography of subject, a doctor of technical sciences and head of Department of Electric Power and Automation in Industry at the Azineftekhim (Azerbaijani Petrochemical Institute), on the occasion of his 60th birthday in October 1964. Graduating from Azerbaijani Polytechnical Institute imeni Azizbekov, subject worked in Caspian shipping industry and later headed the designing division at the Azerbaijani department of Elektroprom. With Azineftekhim since 1927, starting as laboratory assistant; department head since its formation in 1938; deputy dean of power engineering division in 1943-45. One of top Soviet experts on the electric power supply and electrical equipment of the petroleum industry, he has trained many engineers and scientists for this field and is the author of over 60 published works and inventions. Widely known are his works on

UDC: 621.313.1/3

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B

L 11547-66

ACC NR: AP6005029

determining power losses in drilling. He was the first to investigate the problem of selecting the most suitable power characteristics with due consideration for wave-like torque distribution along the drilling string. He did research on the automatic regulation of drill feed, critical riller-bit speeds, self-starting electrical pumps, etc. A party member since 1945, subject has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

HW

Card 2/2

SÍDOROV, Ivan Ivanovich; SPIRIN, Aleksandr Konstantinovich; BELOSKURSKIY, G.N.,
red.; FEDOROV, B.M., red.izd-va; KARASIK, N.P., tekhn.red.;
BRATISHKO, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Operation and maintenance of light log frames] Èkspluatatsiia i
soderzhanie lesopil'nykh ram legkogo tipa. Moskva, Gos.lesbumizdat,
1957. 47 p.
(Saws) (MIRA 11:5)

KIST'YANTS, L.K.; POPLAVSKIY, A.N.; SPIRIN, A.N.; ZOLOTUKHIN, V.N.;
PAVLENKO, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; POPOV, A.V., inzh.,
red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Depot forging furnaces operated with liquid fuel, natural,
and liquefied gas] Depovskie kuznechnye gorny na zhidkom
toplive, prirodnom i szhizhennom gazakh. Moskva, Trans-
zheldorizdat, 1963. 29 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Forge shops--Equipment and supplies)
(Railroads--Repair shops)

CATEGORY : Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties
of Soil.

ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 5 , 1959, No. 20041

AUTHOR : Spirin, A.P.

INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Inst. for
the Mechanization of Agriculture (VIM)

TITLE : VIM Soil Density Meter

CHG. PUB.: Byul. nauchno-techn. inform. po mekhanizm.
s-kh. Vaes. n.-i. in-t mekhaniz. s-kh., 1958,
No.4, 45-48

ABSTRACT : No abstract

REF ID:

1/1

SOV/638-58-6-5/25

AUTHORS: Nagdaseva, I.P., Yaminskaya, Ye. Ya., and Spirin, A.P.
TITLE: The use of Semiconductors for Measuring the Temperature developed in Tire Cords (Primeneniye poluprovodnikovykh datchikov dlya zamera temperatury v nityakh korda)
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 6, pp 17 - 20 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Both the rubber and the cord in tires undergo deformation which is accompanied by the formation of heat, and the temperature of the tire tread reaches 80 - 120°C. The increase in the formation of heat is one of the main reasons for the premature deterioration of the tires. The evaluation of the capacity of heat formation of the materials is, therefore, of great importance. An apparatus was constructed for measuring the temperature in the cord fibres by a contactless convection method using thermistors. These thermistors were made from a mixture of manganese oxide and cobaltic hydroxide; their main advantage lies in the fact that they have a large negative temperature coefficient of resistance amounting to -3 to -6% for 1°C change in ambient temperature. With increasing temperatures, the coefficient of resistance decreases.
Card 1/4

SOV/138.-58-6-5/25

The use of Semiconductors for Measuring the Temperature Developed in Tire Cords

The thermistors can be made with high ohmic resistance. The thermistors used in this experiment had a resistance of the order of 40,000 ohms. Fig 1 shows the circuit of an apparatus which can be used in two temperature ranges: from 20° - 70°C and from 70° - 120°C. In this method the thermistors react to the changes of temperature in the cord. The surface of the thermistors turned towards the cord is very small (1.5 mm^2), and radiation emission of the cord during its deformation plays little part when measuring the temperature of the cord. The thermistors have no direct contact with the cord. Fig 2 shows a graph for the interpretation of results between 20° and 70°C at different room temperatures. Accuracy of the apparatus is $\pm 3\%$. Fig 3 gives a photograph of the apparatus. It was tested for periods of 1 week, 3 months and 6 months, and gave accurate results within the temperature limits 20° - 120°C. Heat formation in the cord was measured on a 24 strand test machine, constructed by A.S. Skachkov of NIIShP, for testing the endurance of tire cords by

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SOV/138-58-6-5/25

The use of Semiconductors for Measuring the Temperature Developed
in Tire Cords

repeated tensile deformation. The strands are stretched and relaxed to a sinusoidal load pattern, as depicted in Fig 4, and at a frequency of 616 cycles per minute. The actual loads to which the strands were subjected were checked with strain gauges. The load pattern, depicted, has equal time of loading and unloading. Tests were also made with a load pattern where the time of loading (0.037 secs) was approximately half the time of unloading (0.0603 secs). The table shows the endurance and the temperatures attained with these two regimes. With symmetrical loading, the strands endured over one million cycles, and their temperature stabilized at 42° C. With the other load regime, the strands failed at 7369 cycles, and attained a maximum temperature of 84.5°C. The strands were of Kapron (Nylon). Fig 5 shows how

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The use of Semiconductors for Measuring the Temperature Developed
in Tire Cords

temperature stabilizes fairly quickly. The lower curve is for the symmetrical load regime. After 10 minutes endurance test with the symmetrical load regime the strands had stretched 3.2 mm, and in the same time with the other regime the strands stretched 7.8 mm.

There are 5 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy
promyshlennosti (Research Institute for the Tire Industry)

1. Tires--Temperature factors 2. Temperature--Measurement
3. Semiconductors--Application

Card 4/4

SPIRIN, A.P., inzh.

Using the method of nonplane sections in determining stresses in
screw threads. Trudy GPI 18 no.4:17-28 '63.

Determining stresses in plates with multiple notches. Ibid.:39-44
(MIRA 17:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3

VERKHOVSKIY, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; SPIRIN, A.P., inzh.

Using the method of ball sections in determining stresses in
screw threads. Trudy GPI 18 no.4:29-38 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652710015-3"

SPIRIN, A. S., BELOZERSKIY, A. N., KUDLAY, D. G., TIMAKOV, V. D., SKAVRONSKAYA, A. G.

"An Immunological Study of Protein Fraction of Transformed Bacteria of the Enteric Group." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Laboratory of Microbiology, Timakov, V. D., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

SPIRIN, A.S.

4004. Comparative biochemical and immunological study of induced transformations in some intestinal bacterinia. A. N.

Belozerskii, A. S. Spirin, D. G. Kudlai, and A. G. Skavronskaya. *Biokhimija*, 1955, 20, 686-695 (Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol. Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow).—Cultures of *Bacillus coli communis* (strain CM) grown in a medium containing heat killed *B. breslau* No. 70 underwent radical changes in their chemical and antigenic properties; this new organism was distinct from both *B. coli* and *B. breslau* and later underwent a further transformation into a species similar to *B. breslau* but distinct from it. Chemical and immunological analysis demonstrated a phylogenetic relation between the experimental forms and the initial organisms. Among the protein complexes of the bacterial cell two types were differentiated (a) labile complexes different for each biological form, and (b) more stable components of protoplasm specific for a wider group of organisms. (Russian) A. K. GRZYBOWSKI.

Soil-Biology Faculty Moscow State U.

Spirin, A.S.

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35644

Author : Timakov, V.D.; Kudlai, D.G.; Shavronskaya, A.G.;
Spirin, A.S.

Title : An Immunological Study of the Protein Fractions
of Directly Altered Bacteria of the Intestinal
Group

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol., i immunobiologii, 1955,
No. 8, 20-30

Abstract: The antigen structure of intestinal bacilli,
Breslau paratyphous bacteria, alkali-formers
obtained by the cultivation of intestinal bacilli
in a culture of Breslau bacteria killed by heat-
ing, and paratyphoid obtained by the cultivation

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35644

of alkali-formers also in a culture of Breslau bacteria killed by heating, was studied by the method of immuno-chemical analysis. By means of a selection of colonies of named variants and their successive strengthening, strains were obtained, the properties of which when preserved in a semifluid agar (pH 7.4) under vaseline oil, remained unchanged over a period of 6 years. From a microbe mass obtained by means of a washing of a 20-hour agar culture, after treatment with alcohol and ether, nucleoproteids were extracted with the help of 0.14 and 1 M NaCl, and proteins of the non-nucleoproteid type by alkalies. The remainder of the bacterial bodies consisted of proteins with the exception of alkali-formers, which contained also a great quantity of matter of

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35644

a carbohydrate nature. The extracts received were subjected to a fractional precipitation successively with acetic acid, alcohol and acetone. In alkali-formers the fractions of nucleoproteids and neutral proteins precipitated by acetic acid and which are characteristic for three other strains were completely absent. The alcohol soluble protein precipitated by acetone from the salt extract of 0.14 M NaCl, in intestinal bacilli is not at all apparent, in alkali-formers is weakly represented, becomes more apparent in paratyphoids, and is evident much more in the control Breslau culture. Rabbits were immunized with the nucleoproteid and protein preparations received by fractionization and their serum

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

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Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35644

was studied in the crossed reactions of precipitation with all the fractions of each of the 4 strains in order to determine the general and specific antigens entering into them. Indicating the genetic bond between the intestinal bacilli and the Breslau bacteria is the presence of group antigens in the majority of their fractions and the presence in paratyphoid bacteria of antigens specific for intestinal bacilli. The fraction of alkali-formers, defined as a residue, contains antigens specific to intestinal bacilli, paratyphoid bacilli, paratyphoid and alkali-formers. In the complex of the fraction of alkali-formers of a one-molar extract containing DNA, an antigen was exposed which was specific to paratyphoid bacilli and paratyphoid. One of the alkali fraction

Card 4/5

SPIRIN, A.S.

✓ Modern concepts of the structure of nucleic acids and
their specificity. A. N. Belozerskii and A. S. Spirin,
Uspokhi Sovremennoi Biol. 41, 14-60 (1950).—The authors
review the available information on the structure of ribo-

nucleic and deoxyribonucleic acids, the problem of heterogeneity and specificity of the nucleic acids, and indicate the problems still awaiting solution. A need for reliable and exact methods is indicated by contradictory results obtained in various laboratories. Several types of specificity of nucleic acids are reviewed: species specificity; organ or tissue specificity; age specificity (qualitative change in composition of nucleic acids with age); organ specificity (differences in nucleic acid found in various parts of the same cell); and, finally, molecular specificity (several different nucleic acids, each with a narrow function, located in the same portion of a cell). To all of the different types of nucleic acid various authors ascribe functional specificity. The definition of these functions, however, remains obscure.

J. A. Stekol

Mark 2

SPIRIN, A.S.

✓Comparative study of the composition of nucleic acids in cultures of the colon bacteria of various ages. A. S. Spirin, A. N. Belozerakil, and A. Pretel-Martines. (A. N. Belozerakil, Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 111, 1297-9(1956).—No differences are found in ribonucleic acid compn. of *Escherichia coli* of various ages. Deoxyribonucleic acid also shows no change from 10 to 30 hrs. of age of the culture. The total content of ribonucleic acid declines from a 10-hr. culture to 30-hr. culture by nearly 50%; at the same time the deoxyribonucleic acid content remains substantially const. G. M. Koelemanoff

SPIRIN, A. S., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of the ^{type} ~~Species~~
Specificity of Nucleic Acids in Bacteria." Mos, 1957. 23 pp
(Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Biochemistry im A. N. Bakh), 125 copies
(KL, 49-57, 112)

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SPIRIN, A.S.

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Abstract : A determination was made of the composition of RNA and DNA in Bacterium coli commune CM, Bact. breslau 70, alkali-producer 11-UV-4, obtained from intestinal bacilli by cultivation with heat-killed Breslau bacteria. The composition of nucleic acids (NA) was determined by paper chromatography with subsequent UV-spectrophotometry of eluates in one batch directly in the tested material without a preliminary separation.

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